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## BEVIN REPORTS ON BIG 4 BREAKDOWN

### U. S. First Power In Europe

#### Holds Command Of German Economy

Paris, Dec. 18.—The United States has become the first power of Europe with an Anglo-American financial agreement on the sharing of costs in the joint Anglo-American occupation zone of Germany. Le Monde, a Paris independent conservative evening paper wrote today.

"America will become the mistress of Germany's foreign commerce and will, therefore, command the whole German economy, since the tempo of industry depends on imported raw materials," the paper added.

Meanwhile, one-third of the United States proposed interim aid to France of \$202,000,000 will be used to buy food and agricultural equipment, a French Finance Ministry spokesman said today.

To reduce food prices, the export of French goods will also be restricted. The resulting unfavourable trade balance will be compensated by the expected short and long term Marshall Aid plan.

The spokesman denied London Press reports that the French Government was planning monetary modifications such as differential exchange rates. Nor was it contemplating, least for the present, any steps to recover undeclared gold and foreign currency holdings, he said.

France is to ask for a share in the British frozen meat supplies from Argentina. It was learned here today.

A representative of the French Ministry of Agriculture will go to London to negotiate, the spokesman added.—Reuter.

#### BI-ZONAL AGREEMENT

Washington, Dec. 18.—The full text of the revised Washington agreement on bi-zonal finance published today made it clear that Britain and the United States no longer want to be committed to the target of making western Germany "financially self-sustaining" by the end of 1949.

The original zone fusion agreement setting forth this target has been amended to state simply that the two governments will try to create an economy "at the earliest possible date" which can be maintained without further assistance and will, at the same time, contribute to the peaceful rehabilitation of Europe.

The change is evidently due to the slowness of the German recovery.—Reuter.

#### EDITORIAL

### Japanese Peace Treaty

BRITAIN has outlined to China the principles which she believes should be followed in the difficult task of drafting a Japanese peace treaty. The British government agrees with Nanking that an early re-establishment of peace and normal conditions in the Far East is of paramount importance, and it also agrees that a preliminary conference to consider the Japanese peace settlement should be convened at an early date. This is a generally accepted attitude and will arouse no opposition, even from Soviet Russia. It is on the touchy subject of the veto that disagreement will exist. Britain is against the use of the veto—at least in the preliminary peace talks. She believes that the decisions of substance should be by a two-thirds majority vote of the participating countries. The United States, which must of necessity be the dominating nation in the framing and passing of any Japanese peace treaty, is likely to adopt a similar viewpoint, if for no other reason than to avoid repetition of the farcical stage play of the Big Four meetings in Moscow and London which have miserably failed to produce even the semblance of a German peace treaty. Only too often has it been demonstrated during the past two years that the veto can be used as a weapon of deliberate obstruction. Applied in the preliminary stages of Japanese peace

### Truman Willing To Meet Stalin

Washington, December 18.—President Truman declared today that with the breakdown of the Council of Ministers meeting in London, he would be glad to meet Stalin, but only in Washington.

President Truman said that he was "not at all downhearted" as the result of the London failure and expressed confidence that the world would eventually gain the peace it needed so much.

The President, who was addressing his weekly press conference, made it clear that he would not leave the United States to attend Big Two or Three meetings with Stalin and Attlee.

He added that he had received no personal message from the Russian leader lately.

The President declined to comment further on the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers. He referred reporters to the radio speech which the Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, is to make here tomorrow night.—Reuter.

### America Must Equip & Train Chinese Army

#### Manchuria In Danger

Pearl Harbour, Dec. 18.—Marine Maj-Gen Samuel L. Howard, until recently marine commander in China, agreed with Lt-Gen Albert C. Wedemeyer that the United States should immediately train and equip at least 15 Nationalist divisions. He said unless this was done the Communists will overrun Manchuria before the end of next spring.

General Howard said in his opinion the Russians have been aiding the Chinese Communists "for some time" and "if prompt action on our part had been forthcoming in the past the Nationalists would not be in the bad straits they now find themselves in."

He said it was "apparent to me Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has gone a long way in the last six months in eliminating many untrustworthy and stupid Chinese officials."

General Howard, who was a wartime Japanese prisoner, at present commands the marine garrison forces in the Pacific.—United Press.

## Grave Decisions Must Be Taken COUNCIL MISUSED

London, Dec. 18.—The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, in a statement to the House of Commons on the failure of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in London, declared that grave decisions must be taken in consequence of the breakdown. "We cannot go on as we have been," Mr Bevin asserted.

Insisting that Britain had no desire to divide the world and would close no doors, Mr Bevin made it clear that Britain would not agree to an over-centralised German Government which could so easily become again a dictatorship.

Recalling the "insistent pressure" of the Soviet delegation throughout the Conference, which broke down on Monday, to get an agreement in advance to the immediate establishment of a central German Government, Mr Bevin said: "It must be a truly representative Government and not simply a tool in the hands of the occupying power."

After expressing his "great grief" at the Soviet Union's decisions not to take part in the Marshall plan, the Foreign Secretary accused Soviet Russia of using "tremendous pressure" on her immediate neighbours and of ordering them not to participate.

He felt that the act was a violation of the free choice of those states and so interfered with their independence and sovereignty.

Of the future, Mr Bevin said that he did not know what was going to happen. Denying that Britain had made all kinds of preparations to divide Europe and set up alternative governments, Mr Bevin said that perhaps it was a fair criticism that she had not made any of those preparations.

It was untrue that Britain had entered into all sorts of commitments in the event of the Conference breaking down. Britain had stuck to her policy of German political and economic unity under Allied control with safeguards for her own security. She would maintain all contacts and do her best to get out of this difficult situation to produce "what I still believe is necessary—the unity not only of Germany but of Europe and the peace of the world."

#### COUNCIL MISUSED

In his statement, Mr Bevin said the intention behind the formation of the Council of Foreign Ministers was that it should be a businesslike instrument for bringing peace treaties for submission to the peace conference.

"Unfortunately, ever since its existence, the Council of Foreign Ministers had alternated between carrying out its original functions and being used 'for entirely different purposes,'" Mr Bevin said.

"Our work, therefore, in bringing about peace has been handicapped. There is no doubt that this has created dependency in the world. The Italian treaty was delayed much longer than it should have been. The Austrian peace treaty was separate and distinct and ought to have been settled quite easily when the satellite treaties were concluded, had there been the will to do so."

"If this had been carried out with speed, Austria, Eastern Europe and the Balkans would have now been working hard on reconstruction and all troops from the Danubian basin could have been withdrawn."

Observing that the main difficulty with the Austrian treaty was the question of German assets, Mr Bevin said that at Potsdam "we were given to understand that the Soviet Government would not claim reparations but would be content with German assets."

The interpretation, however, placed by the Soviet Government on German assets had resulted in the property of United Nations nationals and Austrians being taken as well. What was more, the claim was being exercised "for extra-territoriality in the exploitation of these resources."

#### LACK OF DEFINITION

All these things were not being subjected to Austrian law. It would have been better for Austria if it had been fixed for her to pay certain sums and left with the control of her own economy.

### Archbishop To Ban Reds

Nicosia, Cyprus, Dec. 18.—Bishop Mitraneus, 74 year old Bishop of Kyrenia, told Reuter that his first act on being crowned Archbishop of Cyprus on December 24 will be to call a Holy Synod to pass a law, "prohibiting all Communists from taking Holy Communion, entering churches or becoming members of church committees."

Bishop Mitraneus stands for a union of Cyprus with Greece, but he described his campaign against Communism as "more urgent."

He said that it was impossible to overlook the fact that Britain was one of the bulwarks against Communism in the Eastern Mediterranean. During the anti-British riots in Cyprus in 1931, Bishop Mitraneus roused the people of Kyrenia by splitting on the British flag. He summed up his changed feelings towards Britain today by saying: "We will never fight the British to obtain a Greek union and never join any nation to fight against the British, but we do hope that there will be those in England who will realise that our claims are just and our aims sincere." —Reuter.

## Cripps In Austerity Mood

London, Dec. 18.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, informed the House of Commons today that Britain's reserves of gold and dollars at the end of this year would be \$2,000,000,000.

Estimating the present dollar drain at \$55,000,000 weekly, Sir Stafford said: "The dollar balance is proving most stubborn to reduce. The reduction in our standard of living has been most courageously accepted, but circumstances are still weighed against us."

The Chancellor said that there was also remaining \$300,000,000 of the American Loan, \$280,000,000 of Canadian credit and \$200,000,000 of the gold loan from South Africa. Against this, Britain had external liabilities of over \$21,000,000,000.

#### LONG STRUGGLE

Warning that still more gold would have to be sold for dollars, Sir Stafford said: "No one is in greater danger of losing his independence than the man who has no reserves to fall back upon. We shall continue our struggle, but it cannot be a short one."

The Marshall Plan, if carried out, would help, but could be no substitute for the programme of cutting imports, stimulating exports and reducing capital investments. Any assistance from that loan would have to be used for more rapid development of Britain's own resources and these of Europe and not merely to enable Britain to enjoy some temporary improvement in her living standards.

Britain was actively studying how that closer integration of her economy with Europe might be brought about.

Stating that trade talks were proceeding with Argentina, Holland and Yugoslavia, Sir Stafford announced that an agreement had been reached with Sweden and that an announcement would be made in a day or so.—Reuter.

## Golden Star Returning To Ferry Service

After major salvage operations, Golden Star, the fifth Hongkong-Kowloon ferry to be rebuilt since the war, was launched yesterday at the Kowloon Docks.

She will be in operation on the regular run by the first of the year, except for periodic overhauls, five ferries will be running at all times.

During the war, the Golden Star was used by the Japanese to transport troops up the Canton River. She was sunk by Allied action and lay on the bottom at Boca Bay until eight months ago, when she was successfully raised and brought to Hongkong. Since that time, she has been undergoing major repairs.

Built on a new design, the Golden Star, instead of having its closed cabins in the middle of the hull, has one of its warlike structures, are in as good condition as they were pre-war. No Hongkong-Kowloon ferry has ever had a harbour accident, he said, and some of the coxswains have been on the run for over 30 years.

## Marshall To Concentrate On Aid To China GENEROUS ASSISTANCE FORECAST

Washington, Dec. 18.—Administration officials today said one of the first things the Secretary of State, Mr George Marshall, would devote attention to when he arrived tomorrow from London would be the long-range China aid plan, and indications were that the programme eventually proposed by the State Department might be considerably larger than the US\$300,000,000 estimate which Mr Marshall made at Congressional hearings last month.

Increasing public interest in United States plans for aiding China and mounting Congressional pressure for action have forced this problem to the top in high-level discussions. Well-informed sources admitted that the "pressure is on" and the State Department was working somewhat feverishly to have the general outline of the long-range China aid plan ready for Mr Marshall's consideration as soon as he arrived in Washington.

Pointing out Mr Marshall's US\$300,000,000 estimate was given in off-hand reply under Congressional questioning, well-informed sources said it was quite possible that the final proposal for long-range aid to China would vary considerably upward from that figure. They said there were many facets to the situation to be considered and covered and "all of them are going to cost a lot of money."

Meanwhile, General Wedemeyer's appeal for all-out American aid to China before the Congressional Committee today was being interpreted in Washington as proof that his suppressed report on that country has been more favourable than many observers anticipated. Officials here, while still under the White House secrecy injunction regarding the report, indicated that this interpretation was not wrong.

#### REPORT CONFIRMED

Their background comment confirmed the United Press disclosure last July of the fact that Gen Wedemeyer was sent to China primarily to find "ways of helping Chiang Kai-shek" and only secondarily to report on conditions there, which already were well-known through the Marshall mission and routine State Department intelligence.

The consensus of informed opinion here is that support of the Wedemeyer report is not nearly so unfortunate as publication in August of his blast against Chinese Government corruption just as he left for Korea. These quarters said this blast, although designed to aid Chiang in his constant struggle against more reactionary elements in the Kuomintang, did not achieve its purpose and instead contributed only to straining Sino-American relations.

There was considerable doubt here whether the so-called Wedemeyer report ever would be released textually because of its frank assessment of the United States stake in China's fate, and especially the frank explanation of the most effective methods of achieving American aims in light of the policy of the present Chinese government.

It is believed possible that paraphrased, selected sections may be released to support the administration programme when it is ready to go to Congress.—United Press.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Chairman Styles Bridges said today his Senate

Appropriations Committee would restore at least part of the \$85,000,000 which the House cut from the emergency foreign aid appropriation.

Other influential committee Republicans promised their support. Senator Bridges said the committee would meet in a closed session and might approve the revised bill by tonight. He said he expected the group to "make some restorations" but declined to predict how much. Senators Homer Ferguson and William Knowland also said they thought the House cuts were too drastic.

The Senate committee may add funds for interim aid to China, particularly after its members had heard Mr William C. Bullitt, Lt-Gen Albert C. Wedemeyer and other witnesses who urge immediate funds to help China in the struggle against Communism.—United Press.

## CANADIAN FOOD FOR BRITAIN

#### Trade Agreement

London, Dec. 18.—Trade negotiations between Britain and Canada, which up to the eleventh hour threatened to meet deadlock, ended in complete agreement on all points, it was officially announced tonight.

Under the agreement Britain will continue to receive vital food supplies "in order to maintain the progress now visible in her recovery." The Canadians took the view that her need for supplies is so strong and compelling that "any interruption at this time would have very serious consequences."

News of the agreement followed the announcement today that Britain will get 80,000 bushels of wheat from the coming Australian harvest at a price lower than she pays to any of her big overseas suppliers, except Canada.

#### \$145,000,000 DEFICIT

The wheat agreement between Canada and Britain will continue under the new pact and contracts for livestock products at adjusted prices are to be renewed. Provision is also made for continued supplies of the raw materials needed for reconstruction, particularly timber and non-ferrous metals.

Up to the end of next March, a British deficit of about \$145,000,000 under the new agreement is expected.

The British Government have agreed in return to take all possible steps to encourage exporters to take advantage of improved opportunities in Canada provided by the recent Canadian import regulations.

A Reuter despatch from Ottawa tonight said that Mr Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, told the House of Commons today that details of the new trade agreement would not be made known until the Commons discussed the legislation embodying the new contracts.

Details had still to be worked out, Mr Mackenzie King added. He indicated that some of the prices and quantities would be known tonight or tomorrow.—Reuter.



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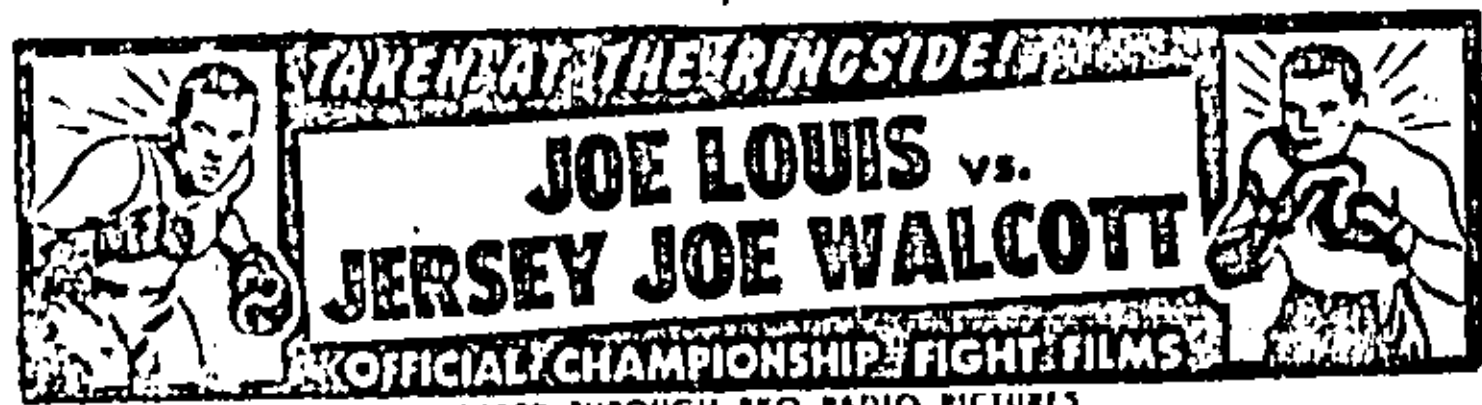
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"RINGS ON HER FINGERS"  
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The Bold, Human Laughter That Mocks At A Thousand Dangers . . . And Echoes Across Ten Thousand Miles!



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LIVING . . . LOVING IN THE HOT-SPOT OF THE  
FROZEN NORTH!  
John WAYNE • Marlene DIETRICH • Randolph SCOTT in  
"THE SPOILERS" with Harry CAREY  
Margaret LINDSAY  
COMMENCING ON SUNDAY  
THEIR NEWEST FUN! THEIR FUNNIEST HIT!  
Bud ABBOTT & Lou COSTELLO in  
"HIT THE ICE"  
with Ginny SIMMS & 50 BEAUTIES



"Perhaps if we buy someone a pumpkin and a fairy wand for Christmas we'll hear less about the buses he can't catch."

## CHINA SWIFTLY LOSING HER GRIP ON NORTH FRONTIER

CHINA is swiftly losing a precarious grip on her northern frontier—an area half as large as China itself.

While Chiang Kai-shek's government is engrossed in fighting a bitter civil war with the Chinese Communists, Soviet Russia is sitting on the sidelines awaiting an opportune moment to snap up China's far-distant buffer territories—Sinkiang province, Inner Mongolia and Manchuria—and even hastening that moment to extend its ever-spreading satellite border regions.

The threat to China is even more imminent in Formosa, the immensely wealthy semi-tropical island off China's southeastern coast, where Russia apparently has nothing to do with a growing demand by the Formosans to break away from China.

I have travelled through China's northern frontier territory and talked with leaders of the Formosan separatist movement, and I have found that the basic reason why China is threatened with loss of its border fringe was identical in Sinkiang to the northwest, Inner Mongolia in the middle, Manchuria in the east and Formosa to the south.

China, ripped apart by civil war following eight years of oppressive Japanese occupation, has failed to consolidate her outlying territories. Instead, she has attempted to colonise them and thus far she has failed.

In Tihwa, mountain-ringed capital of faraway Sinkiang province, Gen Chang Chih-chung, then director of the government's northwest headquarters, told me last summer that the Russians were "inspiring" the Ili revolution in western Sinkiang.

Since then, foreign observers returning from the Ili territory confirmed the general's charge

and reported that Russia actually was aiding the revolutionists—a half-European and half-Oriental looking people whose propinquity to Russia economically and whose close relation with the people on the Russia side of the border make Russia more attractive to them than inaccessible China.

THE "rebels," with a Soviet-equipped army of 50,000 troops led by Soviet-trained officers, are demanding independence for Sinkiang which they want to call the "Republic of Eastern Turkestan." They are refusing to negotiate with the Chinese who are willing to grant them concessions but are equally determined to keep the huge province, which is almost as large as Mexico.

Excepting by air, the Chinese in remote Sinkiang—only 10 percent of the population is Chinese—are virtually cut off from China Proper. The few Chinese troops concentrated in the capital, with their limited amount of equipment and ammunition, would be no match against the Soviet-backed revolutionists.

Once Sinkiang broke away from China, the "rebels" presumably would immediately align themselves with Russia, economically and militarily. And that vast, potentially wealthy country would become another of Russia's satellites—by choice of the people, because China has not offered them sufficient attraction to lure them away from Russia.

Like the people of Sinkiang, the Mongols of Inner Mongolia abhor China rule and want autonomy. But unlike the Sinkiangese, they fear and hate Russia and know they are in-

capable of defending themselves against their Sovietised northern relative—Outer Mongolia.

During a trip last summer through Inner Mongolia, Prince Durbet, whose banner is only 60 miles from the Outer Mongolian border, told me: "We are afraid that if we were given our freedom, the same thing would happen, to us that occurred in Outer Mongolia."

By TOM MASTERSON

(The Outer Mongolians broke from Inner Mongolia and China following World War I, later became a republic and was absorbed by Russia. Now, a virtual puppet of Russia, it is governed under the Soviet principle.)

"It's a choice between the lesser of two evils—the Outer Mongolians—or the Chinese," the prince said.

Actually, the Mongols have no choice. They are poverty-stricken, simple-minded and timid nomads, living in terror of the Outer Mongolians to the north and being pushed from the south off their grazing lands by continually advancing Chinese colonists. There's no trace in the Mongols' today of the hardy conquerors of the days of Genghis Khan.

THOUGH China is fully aware that she is letting Inner Mongolia—a territory as large as Texas that serves as a buffer between the Soviets and China proper—slip through her fingers as did Outer Mongolia, she is engrossed in a civil war and is neglecting the Mongols.

She has given the unarmed nomads no protection from ruthless cattle-stealing raids by Outer Mongolian troops and has done nothing to alleviate the sufferings of these people who are actually starving to death and dying of disease.

At a Mongol encampment in Su-yuan province 50 miles from the Outer Mongolian border, I talked with Mongol nomads who only 10 days before had lost half of their herds of sheep, goats and ponies to Outer Mongol rustlers.

The Outer Mongolian "invasions," occurring as often as twice a month in some places, have not yet penetrated deep enough to reach the Chinese colonists, but even if they did, China hasn't enough troops in Inner Mongolia to stop them.

## BATTLES FOR EXPORT

THE British soldier takes the lion's share of an exhibition which was recently opened in London and which is going on a five-year world tour.

It is designed to show what Britain has done for the freedom of man and, since the British soldier has accomplished more to that end than anybody else, it is only right that he should be its hero.

The exhibition is organised by the Charter Club, which plans to raise funds to buy a country house as a centre where people of all nations will be able to gather. There they will learn the principles of British sportsmanship which Mr E. R. Appleton, the founder, believes are desirable in international affairs.

The exhibition consists principally of big dioramas of battles executed by Mr Denny C. Stokes, who made many of the battle dioramas in the Royal United Services Institution. There are also smaller dioramas and cases of model soldiers of many nations, but mainly British, lent by various model soldier enthusiasts.

### FULL RANGE

These model soldiers start from before the Christian era. They cover the full range of the Guards and the whole of the combatant units of the 51st Highland Division, in full dress, ending with commandos and paratroops in battle order.

About two inches in height, the models are mostly based on the standard lead model soldiers turned out by commercial firms. These have been altered and additions made with the help of materials like toothpaste tubes and fuzo wire. They were made by Mr J. A. Greenwood and Miss K. Ball.

So fine is the hand-painting that it has to be done under a magnifying glass with a tiny brush. Among the best of them, and valuable from a collector's point of view, are flat models of lead. Flat models can be painted more effectively than the others and the expressions on their faces can be made a real artist's job.

Completely new are the model soldiers made of plastic material by a commercial firm; the amateur enthusiasts have not got round to plastic yet except for some of the models' accessories.

The big dioramas start at the signing of the Magna Charta and range through some of the famous battles in British history to the Somme in World War One, the World War Two Atlantic convoys, the first Japanese defeat at Milne Bay, the Free French stand at Bir Hakeim, D-Day in Normandy, and the crossings of the Irawaddy and the Rhine.

### PRIDE OF THE SHOW

The pride of the collection is the magnificent diorama of the storming of Budaörs in 1812, with the Royal Welch Fusiliers, the 97th (Queen's Own), the 21st (Innsbruck), the 95th (Lancashire), the 43rd (Monmouth) and the 52nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry) attacking the breach while the French "topple burning" barrels from the fortress walls.

A new technique is used in a battle over the South Coast, where the aircraft and clouds are suspended or painted on sheets of glass at various depths. For the Irawaddy crossing, Mr Stokes had the help of General Sir William Slim, who visited him while the diorama was being made and checked various details.

For the casual visitor, the value of the diorama, apart from view of a battle which makes tactics easily assimilated. Conspicuous in this respect is the "Berthing diorama," which shows how the British Infantry opened their square to let the French cavalry in, then closed it and surrounded the horsemen.

## BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

TWO things, each more delightful than the other, if that were possible, and not a mere idiotic figure of speech—two things stand out as plain as the nose on the face of the Cobden statue in Camden Town.

One, the drying-up of forced selling is purely academic. Two, another 15,000,000,000,000 tons of coal at this moment would make all the difference. You would at once see the clearing houses collecting their transit items hand over fist, and the bottom would fall out of shortbond holdings, to the great benefit of interim payment holders.

### Moonbeam is nearly ready

LARGE crowds are gathered round the monster rocket, which is standing in a field a mile from the seashore at Waggling Parva. Mechanics are hurrying to and fro, frequently bumping into each other,

and stores are being loaded by the Doctor's dredger-bucket system. The Doctor's housekeeper, Olympia de Caramel, checks each load. It was found later that the buckets were not emptying, and that they had all been going up and down aimlessly, owing to a fault in the Naldratt belt. This has been made right. Meanwhile four men are painting the name MOONBEAM in huge yellow letters on the stern of the rocket.

### Latest from Wagging Parva

PROFESSOR DENDERGAST, the thaumatologist, is making rapid calculations with regard to the thaumatologies of the expedition. Mr Hoplite, lecturer in atomic metaphysics, is making metaphysical calculations with regard to atoms. Sir barometrist is studying the barometries of the whole thing. Professor Alban Trowie of Unesco is preparing a scheme for lunar education in democracy. Strabismus himself is correlating and co-ordinating.

NANCY Good Suggestion



By Ernie Bushmiller



Posed for Lois Leeds.

**"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"**

*Minute Makeups*  
by GABRIELLE



If your nails break easily, paint them with white iodine once a week. Massage with cuticle cream. Use emery files, file in only one direction, don't see-saw back and forth. Don't cut the cuticle with scissors and don't "dig" into the corners with sharp manicure instruments. Don't cut deep into the corners. A war-time prevents disaster!

**By Galbraith**



**"No, I didn't finish my homework, but I figured how many atomic bombs it would take to wipe out this town, including the schools!"**

problem:  
1. Q-Ra. any: 2. Q. R. (ch. 6)

♠ K 4 2  
♥ AK 8 7 5  
♦ 5 4 2  
♣ 4 2

♠ A    ♠ 8 3  
♥ 10 9 3 2    ♥ J 10 4  
♦ 9 8 6    ♦ AK Q J  
♣ Q J 10    ♣ A 10 3  
G

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♠ Q J 10 9 7 5  
♥ Q  
♦ 10 7  
♣ K 7 5

Tournament - Neither vul.

South	West	North	East
	Pass	Pass	4 ♦
NS	5 ♦	Pass	Pass

Opening - ♠ Q

2

The Singapore Education Department has told teachers in all Singapore Chinese schools that they must provide evidence of their personal education qualifications or prove that they were registered teachers prior if they are to continue teaching.—Associated Press.

BRITISH LION Presents  
**MADELEINE CARROLL**  
 Ian HUNTER • Michael RENNIE  
**White Gracie Inn**  
 A FILM BY MICHAEL CURTIZ  
 A BRITISH LION PRODUCTION

**ALHAMBRA THEATRE**  
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IT'S SOMETHING NEW!  
from BUD and LOU!

... as Lou turns the tables on Bud in their maddest melee of moids and mischief!

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**BUD ABBOTT**  
**LOU COSTELLO**

*"The Time of Their Lives"*

MARJORIE REYNOLDS • BINNIE BARNES

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**CHANGE!**      **DIALOGUE IN MANDARIN**

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TO-DAY		7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

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*In vengeance-maddened jungle!*

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**TARZAN and the HUNTRESS**

**JOHNNY WEISSMULLER • BRENDA JOYCE**  
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**Produced by SOL LESSNER** Associate Producer and Director **KURT NEUBAUER** Story by **W. C. COTTRELL**

— GRAND CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION —  
**"THE YEARLING"** in Technicolor

## 1-Minute Mask



## Help brighten and soften your skin—quickly!

Give your skin a lighter look, a softer "feel" in one minute! Mask your throat and face, except eyes, with Pond's Vanishing Cream. The Cream's "keratolytic" action loosens and dissolves tiny dead skin flecks and stubborn bits of dirt.

Wipe off the Cream after 60 seconds. See the difference! Your skin looks brighter, feels more velvety. Takes make-up beautifully!

Heavenly powder base! Smooth on a light coat of Pond's Vanishing Cream and leave it on. Ungreasy.

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